

CHILD HEALTH CARE AWARENESS AMONG TRIBAL WOMEN

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health is an essential input for the development of human resources and the quality of life in the social and economic development of the nation. A positive health status is defined as complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or (WHO, 1946). Health is regarded a property for sustained development interventions both individual, community and national levels. Improved Health is a part of totals socio-economic development and is regarded as an index of social development. Provision of basic health care to rural community is the primary objective of the government as well as non-governmental organizations in the contest or rural development. Rural health services, safe drinking water, sanitation, nutrition, etc., have therefore, been brought together in the form of an integral package to the social, economic and health conditions of the people. Therefore, the primary goal of any delivery system is to organize the services in such a manner as to optimally utilize the resources absence of mental illness but is the ability to find happiness and fulfillment to lead change and to grow throughout one's life.

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Health care is the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease, illness, injury, and other physical and mental impairments in humans. Health care is delivered by practitioners in medicine, nursing, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, allied health, and other care providers. It refers to the one in providing primary care, secondary care and tertiary care, as well as in public health. care from a significant part of a country's economy. The World Health Organization (WHO), functioning health care system requires a robust financing mechanism; a well-trained and adequately-paid workforce; reliable information on which to base decisions and policies; and well equipped facilities and logistics to deliver quality medicines and technologies.

Women and Health

Tribal Women's health in India can be examined in terms of multiple indicators, which vary by geography, socio economic standing and culture. To adequately improve the health of women in multiple dimensions of wellbeing must be analyzed in relation to global health averages and in comparison to men in India. Health is an important factor that contributes to human wellbeing and economic growth. Currently, women in India face a multiple of health problems, which negatively affect the aggregate economy's output.

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Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. It encompasses the health care dimensions of family planning, preconception, antenatal, and postnatal care in order to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. Preconception care include education, health promotion, screening and other interventions among women of reproductive age to reduce risk factors that might affect future pregnancies. Every year more than a million women die from complications during pregnancy and childbirth – the vast majority in developing countries. This means at least one woman dies every 90 seconds. For every woman who dies another 20 women suffer from chronic ill-health or disability. All of this reduces the chances of a newborn baby surviving. More than 3.5 million babies die each year within their first month of life- up to 45% of these deaths are in the first 24 hours.

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